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USPT	cyclohexane and (battery or cell) and electrolyte	1126	<a href="#">L23</a>
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JPAB	cyclohexane and (battery or cell) and electrolyte	8	<a href="#">L20</a>
JPAB	aminocyclohexane and (battery or cell) and electrolyte	0	<a href="#">L19</a>
EPAB	aminocyclohexane and (battery or cell) and electrolyte	0	<a href="#">L18</a>
DWPI	aminocyclohexane and (battery or cell) and electrolyte	0	<a href="#">L17</a>
USPT	aminocyclohexane and (battery or cell) and electrolyte	8	<a href="#">L16</a>
EPAB	cyclohexane and (formamido or acetamido)	7	<a href="#">L15</a>
DWPI	cyclohexane and (formamido or acetamido)	33	<a href="#">L14</a>
JPAB	cyclohexane and (formamido or acetamido)	2	<a href="#">L13</a>
USPT	cyclohexane and (formamido or acetamido)	2074	<a href="#">L12</a>
USPT	l1 and (battery or cell)	46	<a href="#">L11</a>
USPT	l9 not l2	6	<a href="#">L10</a>
USPT	cyclohexane and formamido and electrolyte	7	<a href="#">L9</a>
DWPI	cyclohexane and formamido and electrolyte	0	<a href="#">L8</a>
EPAB	cyclohexane and formamido and electrolyte	0	<a href="#">L7</a>
JPAB	cyclohexane and formamido and electrolyte	0	<a href="#">L6</a>
JPAB	cyclohexane and acetamido and electrolyte	0	<a href="#">L5</a>
EPAB	cyclohexane and acetamido and electrolyte	0	<a href="#">L4</a>
DWPI	cyclohexane and acetamido and electrolyte	0	<a href="#">L3</a>
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L22: Entry 1 of 18

File: DWPI

Feb 13, 2001

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2001-285671

DERWENT-WEEK: 200130

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TITLE: Crosslinking agent for solid polymer electrolyte contains polyalkylene ether derivative substituted to aliphatic or aromatic system

PRIORITY-DATA: 1999KR-0024732 (June 28, 1999)

## PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 2001040168 A	February 13, 2001	N/A	014	C08L033/14

INT-CL (IPC): C08F 2/44; C08F 2/46; C08F 283/06; C08F 290/06; C08K 3/00; C08K 5/00; C08L 33/14; C08L 71/02; H01B 1/06; H01M 10/40

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP2001040168A

## BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - The solid polymer electrolyte contains polyalkylene ether derivative substituted to aliphatic or aromatic system.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The solid polymer electrolyte contains polyalkylene ether derivative of formula (I) substituted to aliphatic or aromatic system of formula (II).

A = oxygen, carboxylate or 1-4C alkylene;

R = alicyclic or aromatic compound such as cyclohexane, benzene, triazine, trioxane and isocyanurate;

R1, R2, R3 = 1-10C hydrocarbon;

R4, R5, R6 = hydrogen or methyl group;

p, q, r = 1-20.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(i) The solid polymer electrolyte contains polyalkylene ether derivative substituted to aliphatic or aromatic system. The polymer electrolyte contains polyethyleneglycol repeating units of formula (III):

A = oxygen, carboxylate or 1-4C alkylene;

R = alicyclic or aromatic compound such as cyclohexane, benzene, triazine, trioxane and isocyanurate;

R7, R8 = 1-10C aliphatic hydrocarbon or aromatic group;

R9, R10, R11, R12 = hydrogen or methyl group;

p, q, r = 0-20;

(ii) manufacture of crosslinked solid polymer electrolyte; and

(iii) lithium polymer secondary battery.

USE - For solid polymer electrolyte such as lithium secondary battery (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The physical properties such as mechanical strength and ionic conductivity of the solid polymer electrolyte is improved.

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP2001040168A  
EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/0

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L20: Entry 7 of 8

File: JPAB

Aug 20, 1987

PUB-NO: JP362190664A

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 62190664 A

TITLE: DENDRITE PREVENTING METHOD FOR ZINC-IODINE SECONDARY BATTERY

PUBN-DATE: August 20, 1987

## INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME

COUNTRY

SUGIMOTO, KOJI

YODA, YUKIHIRO

YOSHIDA, SHUNJI

SUGAWA, HIROSHI

INT-CL (IPC): H01M 10/36

## ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To effectively prevent the growth of zinc dendrite to make the long term use of a battery possible by adding a specific chelating agent to an electrolyte.

CONSTITUTION: A chelating agent which forms a water soluble chelate compound with a zinc ion is added to an electrolyte to effectively prevent the growth of dendrite in a zinc-iodine secondary battery. As the chelating agent, at least one selected from a group of iminodiacetic acid, nitrotriactic acid, ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, diethylenetriamine pentaacetic acid, triethylenetetraamine hexaacetic acid, cyclohexane-1,2-diamine tetraacetic acid, N-hydroxyethylenediamine traicetic acid, ethyleneglycol diethyl ether diamine tetraacetic acid, ethylenediaminetetrapropionic acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, and gluconic acid is used. the preferable content of the chelating agent in the electrolyte solution is 0.01g/l or more.

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L14: Entry 30 of 33

File: DWPI

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1971-15695S

DERWENT-WEEK: 197109

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TITLE: Medicinal aminoalkanoyl amino cyclohexane - derivatives

PRIORITY-DATA: 1969JP-0091777 (November 18, 1969), 1969JP-0063870 (August 14, 1969)

## PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
DE 2034625 A		N/A	000	N/A
FR 2068498 A		N/A	000	N/A
GB 1322069 A		N/A	000	N/A

INT-CL (IPC): A61K 27/00; C07C 103/00

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: DE 2034625A

## BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Medicinal aminoalkanoyl aminocyclohexane derivatives. Compounds of formula:- (in which R1 to R4 denote hydrogen or a methyl group and R3 and R4 can form a piperidone group with nitrogen, R5 represents a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group, a benzyl group or a carboxyl group and n is 0 to 2) and non-toxic addition salts. In a preferred embodiment R1 denotes a methyl group, R5 a hydrogen atom and n is zero. New compounds specified are trans-glycylamino-4-methylcyclohexane-hydrochloride, trans-N-glycyl-N-methylamino-4-methylcyclohexane-hydrochloride and trans-dimethylamino-acetamido-4-methylcyclohexane-hydrochloride. The compounds are used as analgesics.

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: DE 2034625A

## EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

**WEST****End of Result Set**

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L13: Entry 2 of 2

File: JPAB

Mar 17, 1986

PUB-NO: JP361053251A

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 61053251 A

TITLE: PREPARATION OF TRANS-1,2-BIS (ACETAMIDO) CYCLOHEXANE

PUBN-DATE: March 17, 1986

## INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME

WAKABAYASHI, YUKIO

IMAMURA, SHINZO

COUNTRY

US-CL-CURRENT: 564/144

INT-CL (IPC): C07C 103/44; C07C 102/00

## ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To produce the titled compound useful as a precursor of a synthetic intermediate of pharmaceuticals, easily and economically in an industrial scale, by the catalytic hydrogenation of 2-aminocyclohexanoneoxime hydrochloride in the presence of acetic anhydride, a base and a metallic catalyst.

CONSTITUTION: trans-1,2-bis(acetamide)cyclohexane can be prepared by the catalytic hydrogenation of 2-aminocyclohexanoneoxime hydrochloride in the presence of acetic anhydride, a base (e.g. sodium acetate) and a metallic catalyst (e.g. platinum-activated carbon). The objective compound is useful as a precursor of trans-1,2-diamino-cyclohexane which is a useful synthetic intermediate of pharmaceuticals. The trans-content of the objective product prepared by the above catalytic hydrogenation reaction is 80~85%, and the product can be purified by recrystallization. The reaction is carried out usually at 20~80°C and 1~50 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> for 1~24hr.

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L20: Entry 1 of 8

File: JPAB

Jan 26, 1999

PUB-NO: JP411021455A

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 11021455 A

TITLE: POLYAMIDEIMIDE RESIN COMPOSITION, NONAQUEOUS ELECTROLYTE SECONDARY CELL  
AND CIRCUIT BOARD EACH USING THE SAME

PUBN-DATE: January 26, 1999

## INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME

COUNTRY

INUKAI, TADASHI

UNO, KEIICHI

KURITA, TOMOHARU

YAMAGUCHI, HIROKI

HAMAMOTO, SHIRO

NAKAJIMA, NAOSHI

INT-CL (IPC): C08L 79/08; C08G 73/14; C08G 81/02; C09J 179/08; H01M 4/02; H01M 4/62; H05K 1/03; H05K 1/03

## ABSTRACT:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain the subject composition useful for a bonding agent excellent in solvent solubility, etc., optical member utilizing its colorless transparency, and e.g. electrode binder for nonaqueous electrolyte secondary cells utilizing its chemical resistance by copolymerizing at least one kind of butadiene-based rubber and also by setting the resultant logarithmic viscosity no less than a specific value.

SOLUTION: This objective composition with a logarithmic viscosity of  $\geq 0.1$  dl/g is obtained by dissolving into a polymerization solvent, trimellitic anhydride containing pref. cyclohexane dicarboxylic acid as part of an acid component, one or more butadiene-based rubber, pref., of  $\geq 1$  wt.%, diamine or diisocyanate containing pref. dicyclohexylmethane residue and/or isophorone residue as an amine residue, and by heating the resultant solution at 50 to 220°C under stirring.

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